Pictet divides the Trilobites into twelve families, viz., the Harpidæ, the Paradoxidæ, the Calyminidæ, the Lichasidæ, the Trinucleidæ, the Asaphidæ, the Æglinidæ, the Illenidæ, the Odontopleuridæ, the Amphionidæ, the Brontidæ and the Agnostidæ. These he divides into forty-three genera, of which twenty-four are found in the Lower Silurian, half of which pass into the Upper Silurian, and eleven in this last formation that pass into the Devonian, while only one passes into the Carboniferous; above which none are found. But only in a very few cases is the same species found in any two of these formations. According to Prof. Owen, the whole mumber of species is 400 and of genera fifty; of which forty-six are Silurian, twenty-two Devonian, and four Carboniferous. Thirteen genera are peculiarly Lower Silurian, three Upper Silurian, one Devonian and three Carboniferous.

Fig. 178 exhibits one of the well-known forms of Trilobites from the Lower Silurian, the Paradoxides Tessini of Brongniart.

Fig. 178.

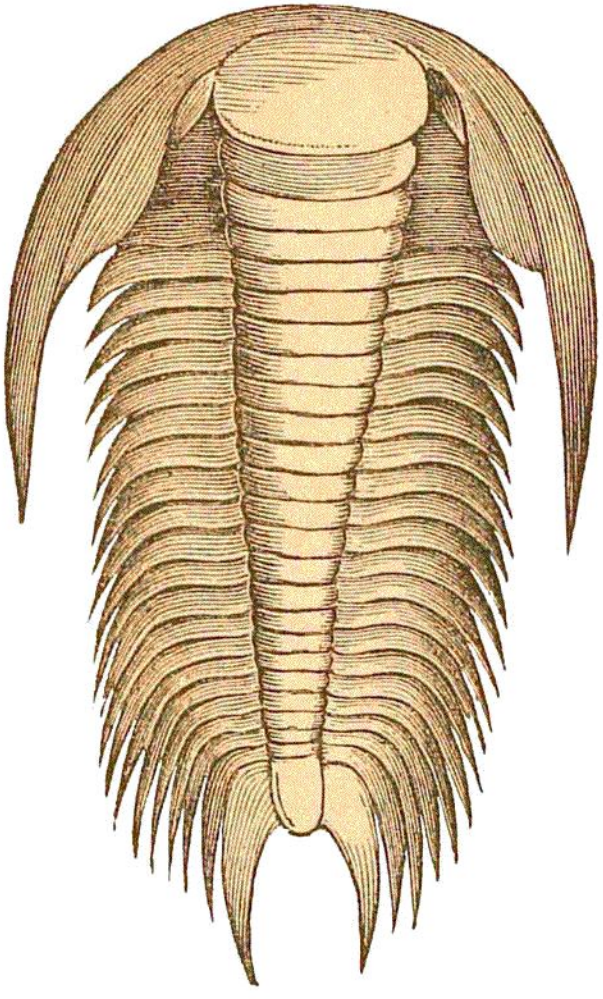

Fig. 179 is a top view and Fig. 180 a side view of the Sao hirsuta from the Lower Silurian of Bohemia.

Lithichnozoa.—In Potsdam sandstone, at Beauharnois, and other places in Canada, Sir William Logan has collected and described at least seven species of crustacean's tracks. Fig. 181 will give an idea of one species. A fine collection of them may be seen in the cabinet of the Canada Geological Survey at Montreal. Fig. 181, A, shows the tracks of a living crustacean, the Ocypode arenaria, sketched by Prof. Agassiz and kindly put into our hands.